

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Please cancel claims ~~33-58~~ ^{1-32 Cancelled} without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please add claims 59-77.

59. (New). A method for communicating, comprising:

obtaining a first electrical signal from a first information stream, wherein:

the energy of said first electrical signal is concentrated within a plurality of
substantially non-overlapping frequency bands, and

said first information stream can be recreated from any subset of said plurality of
frequency bands that is one less, in number, than said plurality of frequency
bands,

applying said first electrical signal at a first point on a conductive path while providing a
relatively high impedance to energy on said path at voiceband frequencies,
receiving energy within a low frequency band at said first point on said conductive path,
wherein:

a highest frequency of said low band is lower than a lowest frequency of said plurality
of frequency bands,

a lowest frequency of said low band is higher than a highest frequency used in
standard voiceband communication,

at least a portion of said application of said first electrical signal is conducted
simultaneously with said reception of energy within said low frequency band, and
transmitting and receiving ordinary telephone signals at a second point on said conductive
path while providing a relatively high impedance to energy on said path at frequencies
above the voiceband, wherein at least part of said transmitting and receiving of
telephone signals is conducted simultaneously with said applying of said first
electrical signal.

60. (New). The method of claim 59, further comprising:

expressing a second information stream as a second electrical signal, wherein the energy of said second electrical signal is concentrated within said low frequency band, and applying said second electrical signal at a third point on said conductive path while providing a relatively high impedance to energy on said path at voiceband frequencies, said third point being different than said first point of connection.

61. (New). The method of claim 60, further comprising receiving electrical signals at said third point on said conductive path, wherein the energy of said electrical signals is concentrated within said plurality of frequency bands.

62. (New). The method of claims 59 and 61, further comprising transmitting and receiving ordinary telephone signals at a fourth point on said conductive path while providing a relatively high impedance to energy on said path at frequencies above the voiceband, wherein at least part of said transmitting and receiving of telephone signals is conducted simultaneously with applying of said first electrical signal.

63. (New). The method of claim 62, further comprising sustaining the connection of an ordinary telephone device to a fifth point of said conductive path while providing a relatively high impedance to signals on said path at frequencies above the voiceband, wherein at least part of said sustaining is conducted simultaneously with said applying of said first electrical signal, said fifth point of connection being different than said first, second, third, and fourth points of connection.

64. (New). The method of claim 63, wherein said third, fourth, and fifth points of connection correspond to RJ-11 telephone jacks connected to said conductive path.

65. (New). The method of claims 59, 60, and 61 further comprising spacing of said substantially non-overlapping frequency bands so that two of said bands are spaced apart by an open interval that is less than 10% of the difference between (i) the highest frequency covered by any of said plurality of frequency bands and (ii) the lowest frequency covered by any of said plurality of frequency bands, wherein none of said plurality of frequency bands covers part of said open interval.

66. (New). The method of claims 59, 60, and 61, wherein said different frequency bands are of substantially equal width.

67. (New). The method of claims 59, 60, and 61, wherein said first information stream is a stream of video information.

68. (New). The method of claims 59, 60, and 61, wherein said first information stream is a digital stream that represents video information.

69. (New). The method of claim 59, 60, and 61, wherein said second information stream represents a control signal that has an influence on the content of said first information stream.

70. (New). The method of claims 59, 60, and 61, further comprising recreating said first information stream from said first electrical signal received at said third point of connection.

71. (New). The method of claims 59, 60, and 61, wherein said low band is narrower than the difference between the highest frequency covered by said plurality of frequency bands and the lowest frequency covered by said plurality of frequency bands.

new
matter

73. (New). The method of claim 59, wherein the percentage of energy concentrated within the plurality of frequency bands is greater than ninety percent.

74. (New). The method of claim 59, wherein the percentage of energy concentrated within the plurality of frequency bands is greater than ninety-five percent.

75. (New). The method of claim 59, wherein the percentage of energy concentrated within the plurality of frequency bands is greater than ninety-nine percent.

76. (New). The method of claim 63, wherein said third, fourth, and fifth points of connection correspond to RJ-11 telephone jacks connected to said conductive path.

77. (New). The method of claim 69, wherein said second information stream is expressed as time-varying infrared light patterns.